

# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**KUWAIT—WHO  
MOVES NEXT?**

—PAGE 3



## COMMENT

### THE SILLY SEASON

It used to be called "the silly season," a period of time in which, as the mercury moved leisurely past the seventies and up into the eighties, picture editors would reach for their file of elephants in straw hats and news editors for the doors of the nearest public house. That is what it used to be called, until the darkening years of the thirties turned into the black years of the forties and the bleak ones of the fifties. But, in 1961, we seem to have returned to the old form. Prime Minister Kassem announces that he is about to take over Kuwait and meanwhile appoints the Ruler as his regional representative on the spot. Saudi Arabians take to their guns, Egyptians to their radio transmitters and the Foreign Office to its files. It could be a first-class farce. Unfortunately it is not.

Kassem might even be serious, in which case the Middle East faces the prospect of a grim struggle in which each contender, and there are many, will be out for everything that he can get. And the spoils are tremendous. One Kuwait oil field, that can be crossed in a motor car in less than 20 minutes, produces £200m. worth of oil a year. In any 24 hours, enough crude oil can be loaded at Kuwait's main oil jetty to supply the needs of a small European country for six months. The Ruler's income from oil royalties would provide five pounds per head per week for every one of Kuwait's 200,000 inhabitants. In 1959, Kuwait had 20 per cent of the world's estimated oil reserves.

\* \* \*

These are economic facts whose significance is no less for oil-rich but cash-hungry Iraq than for the oil-poor and capital-seeking United Arab Republic. Kuwait has enough income for any possible need and plenty to spare. Under their benevolently despotic Ruler, the Kuwaitis are said to have all the public services they can absorb, indeed, in common with Saudi Arabia, the country cannot absorb its royalties as fast as they accumulate. The Ruler applies what he thinks is necessary to providing public services, pockets as much as he likes and banks the rest in London against some contingency such as now threatens his rule.

The question now is not whether Iraq will complete her physical take-over—this is something which Britain, with its 50 per cent share in the Kuwait Oil Company, let alone the Egyptians and Saudis, will not contemplate for a moment—but whether, once regional stability is restored, the situation will be allowed to continue as before.

There is a larger and a specifically moral problem: the disbursement of millions upon millions of pounds in oil royalties to one man, neither democratically elected by nor constitutionally responsible to his people. In this day and age, can the West, and whatever the name of the individual oil company concerned, it is to the outside world "the West" that is involved here—can the West continue to pump hundreds of millions of pounds into the bank account of one man, to be disposed of as he pleases? What has happened to all the wealth the Ruler of Kuwait has received since the conclusion of his fifty-fifty agreement with the oil companies ten years ago? Has Kuwait been turned into an Arab model experiment in social progress? The opportunity was there. Alas, it has not been taken. The new revenues have meant more slaves, more concubines and a few welfare showpieces as window dressing. Behind the streets of smart shops and the parked rows of flashy cars, lie the mud houses and open drains typical of any back street in any Arab city.

\* \* \*

With proper application of the vast cash resources available, all this could be transformed in a matter of a few years. And with these same resources, a transformation could be wrought across the entire face of the Arab world. The refugee camps of Jordan, the disease ridden desert towns of Saudi Arabia, the impoverished peasant hutments of lower Egypt—all could benefit from the proper application of oil revenues which are today pouring into the pockets of one man or one family. For so long as the West is in partnership with despotic rulers and fails to concern itself with the welfare of their peoples, it will continue to draw the suspicion and hostility of the Arab masses and leave itself open to communist charges of colonialist exploitation.

\* \* \*

This is no longer a company problem, but an international one. The Arab world is crying out for development and the resources exist to promote it. But who is going to say so and urge that the necessary measures be taken? Not King Saud, not the Ruler of Kuwait, not even Premier Kassem. Here and now is an opportunity for the West to take a positive, new initiative. We are at a time of glut in the oil market. The Russians are challenging Middle Eastern oil in western markets and will do so at an ever greater rate. South American oilfields are pouring out their riches. It is no time for blackmail by the Arab rulers. They must be faced with the opportunity of doing inestimable good for their own people, or with the prospect of seeing their countries reduced to ruin by either revolutionary chaos or Soviet competition. But who will have the courage to say so?



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Abdulla al-Salim al-Subah,  
Ruler of Kuwait.

Photo: Camera Press

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# KUWAIT

## WHO MOVES NEXT?

### RUSSIAN HAND SEEN BEHIND TAKE-OVER BID

There was scarcely any fuss when, in the House of Commons on June 19, the Lord Privy Seal, Edward Heath, announced that Britain had formally relinquished her protection of Kuwait after 62 years and had recognised the Sheikdom as a fully independent and sovereign state.

An exchange of Notes, said Mr. Heath, had been signed in Kuwait by the Ruler, Sir Abdulla al-Salim al-Subah, and the British Resident. This specified that future Anglo-Kuwaiti relations should be "governed by a spirit of close friendship," that the two states should "consult together on matters concerning them both" when appropriate, and that Britain should "assist the Government of Kuwait" at any time when it might need and ask for help.

On the following day, in common with other Arab rulers, Premier Kassem of Iraq addressed a message of congratulations to Sir Abdulla, concluding with the words: "We wish you personally and our honourable brothers, the people of fraternal Kuwait, all good progress and prosperity." On that same day, June 20, in Moscow the retiring Iraqi Ambassador called on Mr. Krushchev in the Kremlin for a farewell conversation.

**Common theme:** The following evening, in a broadcast in Arabic, Moscow attacked the Anglo-Kuwaiti exchange of Notes as mere camouflage for the replacement of one form of protection by another. It was not difficult to see, said Moscow, that Kuwait would in fact find itself compelled to follow the British line on all questions affecting its foreign and domestic policies, "because it is Britain which controls Kuwait's principal source of wealth—oil."

All the facts proved, according to Moscow, that London was determined to continue strengthening its positions in Kuwait, "even to the degree of direct interference in that country's internal affairs. This is how the nature of the new agreement must be understood."

That same evening, Baghdad radio took up the same theme, attacking the "false independence, imaginary sovereignty and democracy which Britain pretends to grant the countries afflicted



KASSEM'S DREAM ROAD  
Who will be waiting at the gate?

with its imperialism . . . Britain used the announcement abrogating the agreement, an agreement which had no legal value, as a means of pretending to grant the brotherly Kuwaiti people independence and sovereignty."

**A claim is staked:** Baghdad radio hoped that "unmasking the British trick will be a means of checking British imperialism and will lead the Kuwaiti people to intensify their struggle for liberation from imperialism and from the plans and plots it is preparing for them in the near and distant future."

On June 25, the Iraqi Ambassador returned to Baghdad from Moscow. That night, Premier Kassem called a press conference, during which, in a rambling and at times incoherent historical account of events in the 1890's, he laid claim to Kuwait as a province which formerly belonged to the Governorate of Basra but which was wrenched from it by British trickery.

He went on: "We will liberate this section of Iraqi territory. The inhabitants of Kuwait, who are part of the Iraqi people, are still suffering from a clique which is tampering with their fate and robbing the country of its wealth. They are suffering the exploitation of a clique of feudalists and sheikhs who have played with the resources of the country and prevented them from getting water from their brothers in Iraq."

**"No boundaries":** "We have frequently sought to pipe sweet water to them, but imperialism prevented these sheikhs from allowing this, because imperialism wanted to sell them special machinery and equipment for the desalination of sea water. So Kuwait remained barren and dry.



"Kuwait, which is our country, depends on oil royalties which benefit only a handful of individuals who store their wealth in the banks in England, while the people of the country suffer hunger, injustice and imperialism, and are deprived of the wealth of their country. Kuwait is an indivisible part of Iraq. There exist absolutely no boundaries between Iraq and Kuwait. If anyone claims that there are boundaries, let him prove it."

Kassem went on to declare that "no individual or individuals, inside or outside Kuwait, whatever his or their standing, post or position, shall dominate the Kuwaiti people . . . The Iraqi Republic has decided to protect the Iraqi people in Kuwait and to demand all the land, arbitrarily held by imperialism, which belongs to the district of Kuwait which is entirely associated with the province of Basra. The Iraqi Republic will not cede a single inch of this land."

**Consternation :** He announced a decree appointing the Ruler of Kuwait as his governor in Kuwait and informed the man whom he had addressed a few days earlier as his "honourable brother" that "if you misbehave, then you will be severely punished and regarded as an insurgent . . . The time of tattered sheikhdoms has gone."

In Kuwait, there was consternation. Sheikh Abdulla addressed an urgent telegram to King Saud asking for his help and a less urgent one to the U.A.R. and other Arab capitals. Saud was quick to respond. After an emergency meeting of the Saudi Arabian Cabinet it was announced that the Saudi Arabian Ambassador was to make it clear to Kassem that an attack on Kuwait would be considered an attack on Saudi Arabia.

As expressions of support for Kuwait mounted, Saud sent his own "hands off" message to other Arab leaders: "I believe you share my regret for the statement made by Staff Maj.-Gen. Kassem regarding our sister the independent state of Kuwait. In view of our relations and particularly the relations binding us with Kuwait, I have issued the following statement:

"It must be well known to all that Kuwait and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia are one country. Whatever affects Kuwait consequently affects the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and vice versa."

**C-in-C. dispatched :** To underline his point, the King dispatched his Commander-in-Chief to Kuwait for consultations. In London, the Foreign Office said it was ready to provide assistance to Kuwait if it were requested, and in Washington the State Department said it recognised Kuwait's independence. Only



ON GUARD IN KUWAIT  
*An embarrassment of allies*

from Moscow was there no comment on the Iraqi annexation bid.

## WHO WOULD FIGHT?

Who will make the next move? That is the dominating question this week. With all the publicity he could muster, Kassem has said he will not be balked of his "rights" in Kuwait. With his domestic prestige at a new low ebb, with his revolutionary anniversary only a fortnight away and with the Iraq Petroleum Company offering only minor concessions in response to his demands, he urgently needs to pull something out of the bag.

That something was Kuwait. The vigour of Arab reaction, and of Britain's too, might give him pause to think again. But it is inconceivable that he did not think about the consequences and possi-



BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY  
*A sheikh's-eye view of Kuwait*

bilities before making his declaration. A growing body of Arab opinion holds that he was encouraged if not pressed to stake his claim by Moscow, which saw a two-fold benefit in such a bid:

1. A chance to take another smack at western oil interests in the Middle East; and
2. An opportunity of putting the Egyptians on the spot. They have taken no less an interest in the domestic affairs of Kuwait than have the Iraqis.

Certainly, Moscow has nothing to lose by such a manoeuvre. They would think nothing of leaving Kassem out on a limb. His neutralist tendencies of recent months have not endeared him to the Kremlin.

**Too much to contemplate :** The Iraqi leader's situation is now a desperate one. His chief aide, Colonel al-Abdi, has promised him the full support of the army. But no one, not even Abdi, can be sure that the army would go into battle for Kassem. And whom would they have to fight? Despite the loud noises from King Saud, his army is no match for the Iraqis.

Military observers foresee only two military obstacles to an Iraqi attack on Kuwait. First the U.A.R., which would have to transport its forces over a vast distance. But here the likelihood is that more Iraqis would defect to the U.A.R. side than would fight against it. And, second, the British, who have sizeable air and naval units in the area. The possibility of the British fighting the Iraqis with the rest of the Arab world cheering them on is more than anyone in the area—or in the I.P.C.—is willing to contemplate.

**Never the same :** The best guess from Middle East observers is that Kassem will chew the matter over for the while, during which time he will step up agitation within Kuwait. For this purpose he can call on the thousands of Iraqi workers in the Kuwait oilfields and as many professional agents as he can smuggle in while the border between the two countries remains open.

But the U.A.R. will not leave him an open field. Some 500 of Kuwait's near seven hundred teachers are Egyptians. There are Egyptians in a number of important administrative posts and the well-organised Palestinian refugee element could be counted on for help. King Saud, an old hand at buying friends, could also be expected to play his part.

Thus, the prospects from any viewpoint are bleak for Kuwait. Whatever happens now—and Moscow has yet to speak again—the political situation in this tiny oil-rich kingdom will never be the same as it was before last week's declaration of independence.



# PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LETTER

In letters addressed to the Arab heads of state individually on May 11, and differing from each other only in some details, President Kennedy wrote :

While, since inauguration on January 20, I have perforce been largely occupied with the several international crises of immediate concern, I have given considerable thought to other international areas that deserve the careful attention of us all.

My thoughts have often turned to the Middle East, an area which has contributed so much to the religious and cultural heritage of the world today and whose potential for further rich contributions to civilisation is great.

As an American, I am proud that the concepts of our founding patriots, of Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, have played such a great part in the emergence of vigorous, independent Arab states, respected as sovereign equals in the international community.

## ACTIVE FOR EQUALITY

In recent weeks I have noted some speculation as to the direction of the policies of the new United States Administration with respect to the Middle East.

Let me assure you that the concepts inherited from the sources mentioned above are part of the very fibre of this nation and that, as its President, I intend to uphold them.

You will find us at all times and all places active in the struggle for equality of opportunity, for government of the people, by the people and for the people, for freedom from want and fear and for the application of justice in the settlement of international disputes.

## FOOD FOR PEACE

Translating these great precepts into United States policy in the Middle East for the next few years, I want you to know that:

Firstly, the United States will, to the best of its ability, lend every appropriate assistance to all Middle East states that are determined to control their own destiny, to enhance the prosperity of their people and to allow their neighbours to pursue the same fundamental aims.

Secondly, the United States remains ever ready to contribute both within and outside the United Nations to the search for solutions to disputes which dissipate the precious energies of the Middle Eastern states and retard the economic prosperity which all free peoples rightly desire.



Thirdly, with a view toward improving the welfare of the people of the Middle East, the United States is prepared to continue to support national development programmes which are effectively designed to make available American commodities under the Food for Peace programme and to encourage educational exchanges and to facilitate political and economic progress.

While tensions unfortunately have sharpened in certain other areas of the world, the Middle East during the past three years has been relatively tranquil. This has been due largely to the statesmanship on the part of the area's leaders who have given priority to constructive programmes of economic development.

## NO EASY SOLUTION

Secretary Rusk and I have been struck by the unanimity of views expressed to us by representatives of the various Middle East states, emphasising that the present relative tranquility should be preserved.

Underlying tensions do, however, remain, not the least of which is the unresolved Arab-Israel controversy. I know deep emotions are involved. No easy solution presents itself. The American Government and people believe that an honourable and humane settlement can be found and are willing to share in the labours and burdens which so difficult an achievement must entail, if the parties concerned genuinely desire such participation.

We are willing to help resolve the tragic Palestine refugee problem on the basis of the principle of repatriation and compensation for property,

to assist them in finding an equitable answer to the question of the Jordan River waters resources development and to be helpful in making progress on other aspects of this complex problem.

I am pleased the United Nations General Assembly recently underscored the necessity to implement more rapidly its previous recommendations on the refugee problem. In this connection, I wish to state unequivocally that this Government's position is anchored and will continue to be anchored in the firm bed-rock of support for General Assembly recommendations concerning the refugees and of action and impartial concern that those resolutions be implemented in a way most beneficial to the refugees.

## INTEREST IN CO-OPERATION

The United States, as a member of the Palestine Conciliation Commission and as a nation keenly interested in the long-range advancement of the people of the Middle East, takes seriously the task entrusted to the Commission and of the United Nations. We are determined to use our influence towards a just and peaceful solution.

What precise steps the Commission may be able to take are of course not yet clear, but I can assure you that there will be no lack of United States interest in seeing that all parties directly concerned will co-operate fully with whatever programme is indicated by the Commission so that the best interests and welfare of all the Arab refugees of Palestine may be protected and advanced.

## SINCERE FRIENDSHIP

Given the long history of friendly relationships between the Arab people and the American people and the interdependence of all men who wish to remain free, I want to be certain that you and other Arab leaders have no misunderstanding of our attitude towards the Arab people.

It continues to be one of sincere friendship with mutual respect for the others' point of view, mutual and active concern for the betterment of mankind and mutual striving to eliminate the causes of international tensions. I am sure the future will bring ever friendlier and more productive relationships between our countries and the freedom loving peoples.



## U. A. R.

### NEXT—AN INVITATION TO NASSER?

#### KENNEDY SEEN FOLLOWING UP INITIATIVE

*from a special correspondent*

Kuwait apart, a topic of burning speculation in Middle Eastern capitals this week was a strong rumour that President Kennedy would soon fulfil one of Gamal Abdel Nasser's long-held ambitions by officially inviting him to visit the United States.

The report appears to have originated from American and not Arab sources, but senior American officials pressed for comment were non-committal. There is evidence, however, that Nasser's reply to Kennedy's letter was couched in terms which suggested to the American President that a face-to-face meeting between them might serve some useful purpose.

Nasser and Hussein are, so far, the only two Arab leaders to have replied to the letter from Kennedy. Hussein's ten-page reply has been described by American sources as "not being very helpful." It stated that Jordan would not "give up her rights in Palestine."

**Experts ignored :** So far, Premier Kassem has said nothing, but last week his Foreign Minister said he had no intention of replying. The Palestine problem was

an internal Arab affair, he said, and the Arabs would serve themselves best by treating it as such. "Kennedy has nothing to do with Palestine," he added.

The Lebanese have not yet decided the form of their reply. The letter has been before the Government for discussion on a number of occasions but no agreed formula has yet been found for a response. There is general uncertainty about whether the Saudi Arabians have replied or not.

What is clear, however, is that the draft reply suggested to the Arab League Defence Council by the League's Expert Commission on Palestine has been ignored and that the individual governments have acted on their own initiative in framing their replies. The League recommendation was that the replies from all governments should emphasise that:

- ¶ Israel's existence constituted a violation of international law ;
- ¶ The Arab states were prepared to shoulder their full responsibilities in Palestine ; and
- ¶ They supported the stabilisation of peace and security in the Middle East.

**A gesture :** The fact that the Arab governments have looked at their replies from a national point of view, without regard for unanimity of Arab opinion, represents a major blow for the Expert Commission which was charged with the task of co-ordinating Arab policies on Palestine.

Now the spotlight has switched back to Nasser with the rumoured forthcoming invitation to visit Washington. This has been made possible not only by the exchange of letters between the two Presidents (there are suggestions that this exchange has not been confined to one letter in each direction), but also by the strains and stresses in relations between Cairo and Moscow.

Nasser, it is thought, would not mind an opportunity of thumbing his nose, if ever so gently, at Mr. Krushchev. And the President would be only too happy to explore further the possibilities of a Middle East settlement.

**Similarity of views :** He is said to have been greatly impressed by the similarity of views conveyed to him by Premier Ben-Gurion and U.S. representatives in Cairo on the desire of both Israel and the U.A.R. for a more settled period in the life of the Middle East.

There also seems to be growing realisation in Washington of the need to try to achieve something positive before the opening of the autumn session of the General Assembly which is to re-consider the Arab refugee question. This would undoubtedly be exploited by the Soviet



FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO  
*A doubtful toast*

Union for its own purposes and to the benefit of none of the parties most directly concerned—Israel and the Arab states.

### LOW BLOW FROM COMMUNIST BLOC

#### EGYPTIAN COTTON FUTURES MARKET SUSPENDED

Just how high is the price that the United Arab Republic is paying for communist economic aid was strikingly demonstrated last week by the announcement in Cairo that the Alexandria cotton futures market had been closed indefinitely.

Egyptian Region Economy Minister Hassan Abbas Zaki said it had been closed because "it failed in its technical and economic function of fixing suitable prices that reflect the levels of international prices." It had failed because of "the attitude adopted by some buyers who conclude big deals at certain periods in order to put pressure on the market and to realise unreal prices."

"This has made the cotton market incapable of sound coverage and unable to undertake equilibrium operations with foreign markets. Our market has thus lost the flexibility essential for proper functioning."

**Competition with themselves :** The facts behind the verbiage are that the communist countries have been taking 70 per cent of Egypt's £150m. crop in payment for goods and assistance provided to the U.A.R. This cotton has subsequently been unloaded on world markets



SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK  
*A hopeful host*



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at cut prices in order to secure hard western currencies.

As a result, the Egyptians have found themselves trying to compete with their own cotton and at prices they just cannot afford to accept. The foreign currency they might have hoped to earn with sales to the west has, instead, been flowing to the communist countries.

Some countries gave up direct cotton purchases from Egypt because they found they could obtain the same cotton more cheaply through communist channels. Italy is a case in point.

**Under state control:** A leading Milan dealer told Comtelburo at the weekend that Italian purchases of Egyptian cotton had been carried out for some time through other countries by means of "switch" transactions, in order to take advantage of the useful discounts available. Apart from purchases through Switzerland and Austria, Czechoslovakia had placed large quantities of Egyptian cotton in Italy at cut prices.

The question now, said the dealer, was whether these "switch" transactions would be continued or whether they would be blocked.

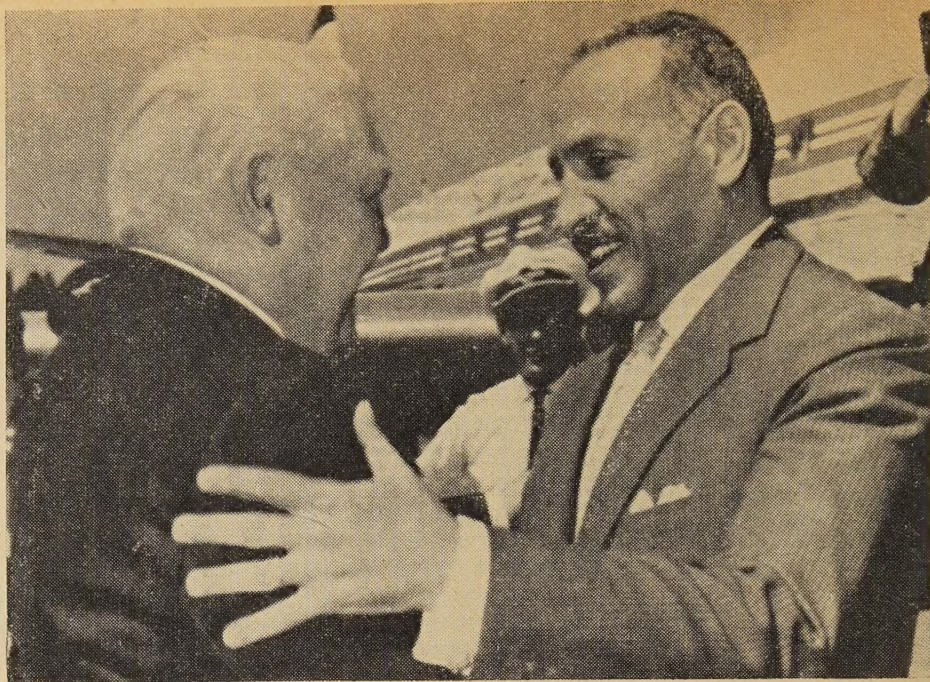
## ADENAUER PLANS CAIRO VISIT

One of the first effects of the deterioration in relations between Moscow and Cairo (both sides are now trying a "cooling off" period) has been a re-evaluation in the U.A.R. capital of economic aid prospects. A consequence of this has been recognition that West Germany holds most promise of being able to plug any gaps which might be left by the Russians and their allies.

This explains the attempt now being made to heal the breach between Cairo and Bonn which followed in the wake of Nasser's agreement to accept an East German consul in Syria. The West Germans have always insisted that any recognition of East Germany's independent existence would be considered a diplomatic affront to Bonn and, in consequence, recalled their Ambassador in Cairo.

This week, however, U.A.R. Vice-President Abdel Latif Boghdadi turned up in Bonn where he was received by Chancellor Adenauer for "a general discussion of relations between the two countries." From the Chancellery he went on to a meeting with West German Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard.

**Deserving of support:** Adenauer, obviously impressed with Boghdadi's protestations of friendship and his denial of any U.A.R. attempt to insult the West Germans, announced that he intended visiting the U.A.R. next year. He be-



FOR BOGHDAI, A WELCOME FROM BONN'S ECONOMIC MINISTER  
*Bridging the gap with some of Erhard's snacks*

lieved that the economic projects now being contemplated by the U.A.R. "deserve to be supported and promoted by the Federal Republic."

## U.A.R.-IRAQ CLASH ON COMMON MARKET

### WILL FIGHT ISRAEL'S ASSOCIATION WITH EUROPE

"Another large stone upon the colossal pyramid of failure" was how Jordan described last week's Damascus meeting of the Arab Economic Council, and, for once, this was no exaggeration.

The Council had met in Baghdad in April when major issues before it included the formation of an Arab common market, the removal of trade restrictions between Arab countries and Arab economic union. That meeting found it impossible to reach agreement and the session was adjourned to Damascus, where it has proved no more possible to get an accord.

In the course of last week's session, there was a head-on clash between the U.A.R. and Iraq during which the U.A.R. representative accused the Iraqis of "attempting to undermine the economic unity agreement which she herself had approved in 1959."

**Hassouna sees danger:** The issue has now been passed to the Arab League Council, due to meet in Casablanca in September, with the proviso that that meeting is attended by the Foreign and

Economy Ministers of the countries concerned.

For its failure to agree on the establishment of an Arab common market, the Arab Economic Council found solace in its unanimously agreed plan of action to fight Israel's efforts to secure some form of association with the European Common Market, if not complete membership in it.

During a private session devoted to this topic, League secretary general Hassouna warned that any such Israel association with Europe would "constitute a danger to the Arab economic boycott of Israel, by means of Israeli-manufactured goods finding their way to Arab countries through the Common Market."

**Keeping trace:** The Yemen put up a plan which was adopted. This has as its cornerstone a declaration that: "The Arab states view Israel's accession to the European Common Market as a very grave matter in view of the relations existing between the European Common Market member-states and the Arabs."

It was agreed that representations along these lines should be made by each of the Arab League states to those Common Market states with which it had diplomatic relations and to form a technical committee "to keep trace of Israel's endeavours in this matter, to find out what benefits Israel will gain from its association with the European Common Market, to define the dangers which will attend the economy of the Arab states from such an action, and to recommend measures to ward off these dangers."



# IN THE NEWS

## HEARD AND SEEN IN MOSCOW

I HAVE BEEN hearing from our student of Soviet affairs about the strange experiences and observations made in Moscow by a friend of his, who worked as interpreter for a British firm exhibiting at the recent British Industries Exhibition in the Soviet capital. He has a perfect knowledge of Russian and is familiar with Russian history and Soviet reality. Although non-Jewish, he has what some might call a slightly Jewish look about him.

One day at the exhibition, a visitor, who looked like a typical Soviet worker, took advantage of the fact that there were no people around to ask him if he spoke Yiddish. He told him that he did not but that he did speak German. It was in this language that the visitor revealed that he was a Jew from Riga. Begging the British interpreter to tell Jews in Britain that many Soviet Jews were yearning to go to Israel, he pleaded that western Jewry should not forget Soviet Jews and that they should move heaven and earth to obtain for them the right to join their brothers and sisters in Israel.

## ANTI-SOVIET LEAFLETS

On another occasion, the British interpreter was approached by a visitor speaking faultless Russian (who appeared to be either an engineer or a scientist) who asked whether he knew if it was possible to order Yiddish books and journals from abroad. When the interpreter expressed his surprise that a Soviet Jew should have to order such things from abroad, the man replied that since Mikhoel's "murder"—the word he used—no Yiddish books or journals had been published in the Soviet Union.

But what about the reports that a few books in Yiddish had been published since 1959? One book had been published, the visitor said, but as only 5,000 copies were put on sale, the general Yiddish reader in the Soviet Union never had a chance of buying one. He had not heard that a Yiddish monthly was due to appear in Moscow this month.

The visitor was obviously eager to continue the conversation and the interpreter asked him whether Russian-speaking Jews were interested in Jewish matters. "Do you think that because they speak Russian they feel differently from me?", was his response. What about anti-

Semitism, was there any in Moscow? Not in the old sense, replied the visitor, but "we are not liked here. It may be different for Jews who have settled in Kazakhstan or other far-flung parts of the Soviet Union."

Even more instructive, however, was the British interpreter's discovery in his overcoat pocket one day of an anti-Soviet leaflet (and he saw two similar leaflets found in the pockets of other Britons employed at the exhibition). They were handwritten and contained a gruesome account of the life lived by Soviet workers. Communism and the Jews were blamed for the supposed sufferings of Soviet workers and the Jews were described as the people responsible for the imposition of communism on Russia—the traditional anti-Semitic arguments put forward by Tsarists, White Russians and the Nazis.

But this was not all. Walking along a side street which leads into Komsomolskaya Ploshchad, the Briton noticed swastikas chalked on several houses. On a separate occasion, he observed swastikas chalked on a dozen or more houses in a side street off Gorky Street, a short distance from the Byelorussian railway station. As there is a distance of some five miles between the two streets, the presence of the swastikas on Moscow houses cannot be explained away as a pure accident.

Is there perhaps a connection between the Eichmann trial and the swastikas, or are they a way of expressing anti-Soviet



MOSCOW AT MIDNIGHT  
*How many still hope in the dark?*

sentiments, in the same way as the three letters "R.A.F." painted or chalked on the walls of the pavements of Paris, Brussels or Amsterdam indicated anti-Nazi resistance in German-occupied western Europe? It is hard to say. But what cannot be glossed over is the reappearance of Tsarist forms of anti-Semitic propaganda in the Soviet Union of today. Until the last war, most Soviet Jews, even if they were opponents of the communist system, had the certitude that anti-Semitism and Soviet rule were incompatible. Since Stalin's overt use of anti-Semitism as a weapon of internal and external policies, and its adoption in different forms by his successor, their sense of security has been shattered.

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# ISRAEL

## FEW SURPRISES IN PARTY LISTS

### CASH DEMAND KEEPS DOWN TOTAL

from Amos Ben-Vered

#### Jerusalem :

Fifteen lists were submitted for the elections to the fifth Knesset just before seven o'clock last Monday evening, the deadline set for the conclusion of "Operation Mazaltov," as the Central Election Committee dubbed it.

Last time, twenty-one months ago, there had been twenty-six separate party lists, but the new law requiring parties to put up I£5,000 (just under £1,000) as a deposit which is forfeit if less than one per cent of the total votes polled are gained, has obviously made its mark.

Nevertheless, we have still been treated to the appearance of four new parties among the fifteen fighting this election, two minority, one Yemenite and one religious Sephardim. Among the old ones, one Arab list was not re-submitted, and another failed to put up the necessary deposit.

**Committee checks up :** All the parties represented in the fourth Knesset have put in lists, although there has been one fusion and one fission among them. The General Zionists and Progressives have banded together in the Liberal Party and put up a combined list, while Agudat Israel and Poale Agudat Israel now have separate lists.

The Central Election Committee is now busy studying the signatures on the lists and checking as to whether all other legal requirements have been met, and it will then rule on their final acceptance. Another matter the Committee will have to decide is what letter of the alphabet will be used for each party on the ballot slips.

The major parties made only small changes in their candidates. Mapai's list is headed by Premier Ben-Gurion, followed by Moshe Sharett.

**No "recorded" opposition :** Actually, the only significant differences between Mapai's present list and the old one are accounted for by the removal of Pinhas Lavon and Prof. Nathan Rottenstreich of the Hebrew University, and the replacement of candidates who have died or joined the foreign service. At a meeting of the Mapai Central Committee on Thursday of last week, proposals were made that their names should be left on

the list "in the name of party unity."

The proposals were deleted, however, and an announcement was made after the meeting that there had been no "recorded" opposition to the final vote. Lavon had been removed from the list, because of the Affair, while Rottenstreich, one of his principal supporters and the party ideologist, could hardly be retained, since he had expressed the view that Ben-Gurion's forcing of the issue which led to Lavon's resignation from the Histadrut secretary-generalship was a threat to Israeli democracy.

**No change in order :** On the list in place of those who have died since the last election or been appointed to the foreign service are Jerusalem Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom, Mrs. Yehudit Simhonit, head of the Histadrut's Political Department, and three professors, including Ben-Gurion's immigrant absorption adviser, André Shouraki.

**Rachel Kagan on Liberal list :** The Liberals have headed their list with the present Knesset members in the following order—Rosen, Bernstein, Saphir (Yosef), Kol, Harari, Serlin, etc., the Progressives having beaten down those who had advocated the principle of parity.

Moshe Nissim has gone down to twenty-second place, while S. Z. Abramov and Zvi Zimmerman, also of the General Zionists, fared badly too, although they are still high enough up the list to be considered "safe" for Knesset seats.

New names among the Liberals' first twenty-five include Hebrew University law

professor Hans Klinghofer, and wizo's Mrs. Rachel Kagan, who was a member of the first Knesset on the independent wizo list.

**Jabotinsky come-back :** The late Shimshon Yunitzman's place on the Herut list has been taken by A. Tauer, a Haifa resident who was a new immigrant from Tunisia not so long ago. Mordecai Ulmert, known as "the Herut kibbutznik," because he is a farmer from Binyamina, is down to twentieth place.

Professor Eri Jabotinsky, son of the Revisionist founder, who broke with Herut during the first Knesset, makes a surprise reappearance on the party's list.

Mapam leads, as usual, with Meir Ya'ari and Ya'akov Hazan, followed by two Cabinet Ministers—Barzilai and Bentov. The Ahdut Avoda list has no surprises either. It is headed by Israel Galili and Yigal Alon.

**Mizrachi's squabbling :** After much internal squabbling, the Mizrachi party eventually arrived at a compromise and left the first twelve names on its list unchanged.

Agudat Israel's first four places have been allocated to the same people as before, Poale Agudat Israel have given third place to Moshe Kahn, a Jerusalem lawyer and longtime organiser of the Ezra youth organisation.

As we move towards July, the situation remains pretty well unchanged, with voters showing as little interest in the lists of candidates as they have been doing in the programmes and electioneering



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of the parties. The only signs of life seem to be a quarrel which is developing between the Yemenites and the Liberals, both of whom want the same letter for their election symbol.

## GETTING THE CAMPAIGN MOVING

### THOUSANDS OF MEETINGS BEFORE POLLING DAY

*from a correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

An election in any country and involving any party may stand or fall by the amount of intelligent organisational work put into its preparation.

For the larger parties in particular and in a country like Israel where voting is not compulsory and the average turnout is between 60 and 70 per cent, the "fringe vote" may become critical.

This time, the appeal will be mainly to the serious voter, who goes to meetings and rallies to learn things rather than be entertained. In contrast with previous campaigns, there will be no comedians to entertain the crowds after the political speech—a device that many parties resorted to two years ago and even more so six years ago.

**No picnics or joy-rides :** There will be no picnics and no joy-rides, where people were fed party slogans between the guides' explanations. On the other hand, there are dozens of booklets and other literature explaining in factual terms the problems and satisfactions of living in Israel, depending upon which side you are on.

Most of the election expenditure by the larger parties is going on the organisation of political meetings, the publication of literature and, of course, some signs, placards and neon-lit slogans. Party workers have been busy undertaking their own censuses of each street and dwelling, noting down those who can be regarded as supporters and those who will give their vote to someone else.

Most election H.Q.'s are organised on the same pattern. There is a campaign director, a secretary, a treasurer, an organisation man, an information man, a trade union specialist, and organisers for home circles, women and young people.

**Some improvisation allowed :** Suggestions for the campaign are handed down weekly from central H.Q., but the local people are free to add or improvise as long as they stay within the broad lines of policy. It is they who determine who will speak where, as long as only local organisation is involved.



A SECRET BETWEEN HIM AND THE BALLOT BOX  
*The organisers think they know, but August 15 may bring surprises*

It is they too, who, for example, note down the holiday address of someone who will be away on election day, so that they can organise transport to get him to the polls.

It is they who made a thorough check of party members and sympathisers to see that they were included in the proper register of their polling station, so that they would be able to exercise their right to vote.

**Two-way negotiations :** As far as the appearance of important personalities is concerned, this is simply a question of supply, demand and bargaining. Knesset members are now almost all at the full-time disposal of election H.Q., although Cabinet Ministers and such people as directors of companies, can spare only limited time for the campaign itself.

Arrangements for the major rallies are thus brought about by two-way negotiations. If Mr. X is wanted for an important rally on a certain date, he is asked to appear there. He may accede or he may refuse if he is busy. If, on the other hand, he knows that on a certain day or evening he will be free, he himself may notify election H.Q., and he will then be given an assignment.

There is the question of local demands, and of overall planning. A certain rural region may want Mr. Y for a talk on agriculture, but election H.Q. may decide that he should address a rally

somewhere else on a different topic. On the other hand, election H.Q. may decide on its own initiative that, say, Mr. Z should go to an immigrants' town and speak on questions of foreign policy.

**No way of enforcing orders :** When someone's demands are not granted, a period of bargaining usually ensues, the local people explaining their importance, the people from central H.Q. stressing overall needs. The talent and political weight of the men and considerations involved at both ends, decide what kind of compromise is to be reached.

All told, the task is not an easy one. It is rather like running an army, but more difficult, because there is no strict hierarchy in the parties, and no way of enforcing orders. In a democracy each man makes up his own mind. Israelis would not want it any different.

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# GERMANY

## HOW MANY SHARE THE GUILT?

### GLOBKE A CASE IN POINT

from Paul Arnsberg

#### Frankfurt-am-Main :

As could have been expected, signs of weariness have become apparent in the German press's treatment of the Eichmann trial. This phenomenon has little to do with public opinion, since this was most deeply apathetic even before the trial began.

Naturally, Eichmann is generally condemned, and nobody justifies the atrocities which were committed, except for a certain small fringe of "outsiders." They condemn the horror too, to be sure, but they constantly assert that injustices were perpetrated again the Germans as well.

However, the man in the street takes very little notice of all these matters. After all, people do not constantly want to be reminded of what was bad about the past, and the youth, who could certainly not have had anything to do with it at all, rightly ask: "What are these murderers to do with us?"

**Less space in press :** Any talk of signs of weariness, therefore, refers to the press, which is devoting a steadily decreasing proportion of its space to reporting of the Eichmann story. Even well-informed newspapers with their own correspondents in Jerusalem carry much less than, for example, the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (of Switzerland).

So people are apathetic, tired and not as completely informed as they were at first. At the same time, the Eichmann trial has had a wholly unexpected and profound psychological effect—Eichmann is the scapegoat, he is the guilty one: after all, there was actually only a small group of murderers who committed all these atrocities.

How far guilt can be carried is a question to be contemplated in the case of Dr. Globke, one of Chancellor Adenauer's chief collaborators, who was named by Eichmann last week as one of the prime movers in the Nazi extermination programme.

Globke has had many defenders, not least being Chancellor Adenauer himself. Globke is also said to have carried out certain secret activities on behalf of Catholic circles during the time he worked for the Third Reich. Favourable public statements to this effect have been made

on Globke's behalf by various Catholic circles, including the late Bishop Count Preysing of Berlin. According to them he "rendered invaluable services" to the Catholic church.

**Unfortunate impression :** All this, however, by-passes the real problem. Dr. Globke recently appeared on German television in order to justify himself, but the impression he made on the widest circles was a highly unfavourable one.

His entire appearance and manner of speaking were uncertain, and one was left with the impression that here was a man of mediocre talent, a man who was in no way outstandingly brilliant. It was this



GLOBKE AND ADENAUER  
Stuck out for bathing costumes

that made the whole business very suspicious, because it is well-known that Globke is a man of above average ability, even, to a certain extent, an *eminence grise*. People reached the conclusion that there was more to this than met the eye, and that one could not rely on what one saw and heard.

In the final analysis, what Globke said in the course of his television interview should by itself be enough to make him a political liability in present-day Germany. He spoke of his good deeds, and said that it was he who had been responsible for a certain easing of some of the harsher regulations promulgated in the Third Reich.

**"Only in a bathing costume" :** For instance, he said, when the question of permission to contract a mixed marriage according to racial principles came up, that is to say, a marriage between a German and a foreign national—where both partners were Aryans, of course—the original requirement had been that the woman had to submit a full-length nude

photograph. He had seen to it that "only" a photograph in a bathing costume was necessary to "satisfy" the authorities.

Again, at a conference with the Swiss authorities, he pleaded for the abolition of the practice of stamping the letter "J" in German passports held by Jews. He was "only" in favour of stamping Jewish passports with the phrase "Not valid for Switzerland."

These were Dr. Globke's "good deeds." His confessions should be enough to bring about the elimination of this man from the political scene. After all, there would be plenty of non-political jobs available for a man like him. In the meantime, Globke has gone on long leave to Portugal, and there the matter rests for now.

**Deep problem :** The problem of Globke is, however, not merely a personal one. It goes much deeper than that. It was people like him who were to a greater or lesser extent the regime's public symbol in the Hitler period, so the man in the street must have thought to himself that, if Globke and others of his kind could hold high office in the Nazi regime, it could not be so bad.

Many today say that such people only remained at their posts in order to prevent "even worse things" happening. Which brings us to the controversy going on in Germany today over who is guilty.

The German judicial authorities are showing certain signs of being tired of the whole subject and are taking their stand on the technical point that only the people who actually committed murder (the small men) are legally punishable. Higher ranking individuals are also perhaps punishable if they gave orders for murder to be carried out, but here the plea of having to carry out superior orders is of enormous importance.

**Auschwitz adjutant :** "Orders is orders" is the tenor of these people's defence. They go on to say that they themselves would have been executed if they had not obeyed the commands they were given.

The Mulka case in Hamburg shows how far the feeling of weariness with the whole matter has taken hold of German justice. Mulka was company commander of an S.S. guard unit at Auschwitz in December 1941 or January 1942. Later in that year he became the adjutant of the camp commandant, Hoess, holding the position until the spring of 1943.

His position in the camp administration was that of transport controller. He it was who ensured that vehicles were available to transport deportees to the gas chambers on their arrival at the camp after selection.

**Responsible for death gas :** He it was who was responsible for seeing that



Zyklon B gas was delivered from Dessau. (The Frankfurt suppliers of this gas were acquitted because they ostensibly knew nothing about what was going on!). This same Mulka was also in charge of the battalions on picket duty at Auschwitz.

Mulka was arrested, and the Frankfurt-am-Main district court endorsed the warrant for murder. Complaints were made about this, and the county court in Frankfurt discharged the warrant.

It was true, the court said, that it was a question of murder, but Mulka had proved that he had been afraid to refuse an order and had carried out the commands he had been given. The county court declared that Mulka's fear had been mistaken, because nobody would have been punished for refusing to carry out orders of that kind.

**Warrant restored:** The court ruled that, although Mulka's assumption had been based on false premises, he had arrived at it in good faith. The complaints were sustained, and the order for Mulka's arrest rescinded.

It should be pointed out here that nobody has been put against a wall for refusing to carry out an order to murder someone, something that may well have happened to others who disobeyed orders. In any case, the whole affair came before the Supreme Court, which restored the warrant for Mulka's arrest.

However, the consequence of the matter is this: if only the small fry who actually carried out the acts of murder are brought before the courts, then all those active members of the death factory go scot free.

**Who was guilty?** People say that there were only a few sadists involved, overlooking the tens of thousands of managers of the death factory. The court decision, then, is of the utmost importance in determining where to draw the line between the guilty, the ones who should be punished, and the others.

What about those who built the gas chambers and those who supplied the gas? What about the people in Switzerland who conducted the negotiations for the now notorious "goods for blood" exchange?

All these things are of decisive importance in the preparations for the Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt. The preliminary investigation of the 24 accused has been completed, and the State Attorney General has preferred charges of murder before the examining magistrate.

**Nazi judges still in office:** The whole question of who the guilty ones are is of overriding importance. There are still in office today judges and public prosecutors who were active in S.S. special courts during the war, condemning people



BUDAPEST JEWS ON THE WAY TO AUSCHWITZ  
*"Immeasurable guilt that human expiation cannot efface"*

to death wholesale for trivial offences.

All these people, as well as public prosecutors who demanded such sentences, are free of all penalty today and continue in their jobs. However, a Solon-like solution has now been found. On June 14 the German *Bundestag* passed a law (after two-and-a-half years' deliberation) providing that these gentlemen—there are some forty to sixty active judges—should be allowed to resign within a certain period and draw their full pension. In this way, it is hoped to eliminate them from judicial activities without causing a sensation.

If any of these judges do not request that they be pensioned off, measures will be taken against those whose continuance in their positions would be an embarrassment.

**Half-hearted justice:** Taken by itself, this is an encouraging phenomenon, but, at the same time, it again demonstrates the half-hearted way in which matters are being put to rights. For this reason, it is only right to draw attention to a positive development—the resolution adopted by the German Catholic bishops in connection with the Eichmann trial at their spring conference.

The bishops declared that German Catholics were deeply concerned that "such fearful crimes could be committed by members of our nation . . ." "How could such a thing happen?" they asked, and then answered their own question—"This happened because the political leadership presumed to set aside God's eternal laws."

The bishops then directed Catholic believers to say the following "Prayer for Murdered Jews and their Persecutors":

"Lord, we confess before Thee that uncounted numbers of human beings were murdered among us because they belonged to the people from whose flesh the Saviour was descended. We beseech Thee, lead all those among us who were guilty, whether by acts of commission or omission, or by silence, to retrace their steps and to gain discernment. Bring them to retrace their steps and to discernment, so that they may atone for what they have always done wrong. For Thy son's sake, and in Thy boundless compassion, forgive the immeasurable guilt that human expiation cannot efface."

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# UNITED STATES

## JEWISH ISSUE IN NEW YORK ELECTIONS

### RABBIS JOIN THE FREEDOM RIDERS

*from our own correspondent*

#### New York :

In some areas of the United States it seems hard to keep religious issues out of politics. The Republican Party, extremely eager to take over New York City administration from the Democrats, have selected a Jew, State Attorney-General Louis J. Lefkowitz, as their candidate for Mayor, with at least one Catholic as a running mate in some of the important supporting posts.

A few years ago there was another Jewish Republican candidate, Harold Riegelman, but he was unable to lay claim to the achievement of being the first Jewish Mayor of New York. Lefkowitz may achieve that distinction—aided by as gauche a piece of Democratic internal politicking as has been witnessed in any recent election fight.

The incumbent Mayor, Robert Wagner, deciding to seek a third term in office, announced his intention and simultaneously proposed a change in running mates for some of the top posts, a move to secure as much popular support as possible.

**Objection to Mayor's choice :** He proposed that City Council President Abe Stark, who is Jewish, be nominated for City Controller, a change that would take him out of the line of succession for Mayor if Wagner were unable to complete his new term after election. Wagner's proposals, which included the dropping of other old-time political war-horses, were welcomed by reform and liberal elements in the city but opposed by the Democratic organisation leaders in the very important boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. The last-mentioned is Abe Stark's home territory.

Representative Charles A. Buckley, the Democratic leader of the Bronx, and Joseph T. Sharkey, his counterpart in Brooklyn, were at the Mayor's residence when he made the announcement of his

decision to run again—and to switch Stark's post. Both Buckley and Sharkey seemed quite displeased with Mr. Wagner's choice when they left just before the formal announcement.

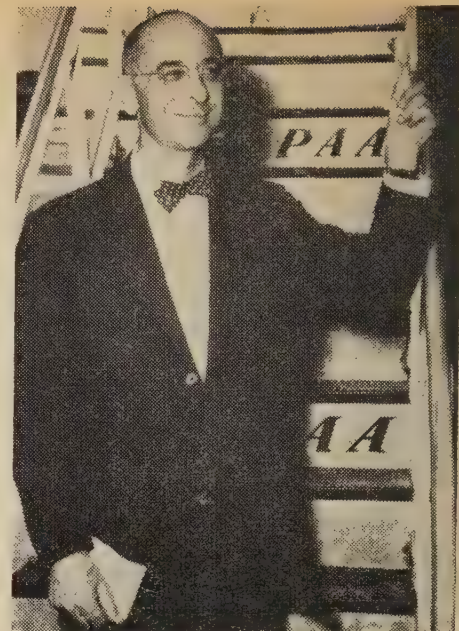
Their main objection appeared to be against the selection of Paul Screvane, former Sanitation Commissioner, for City Council President. This is the office that would make Screvane Mayor if Wagner, in the middle of his term, sought a United States Senate seat or was appointed to some Federal post by President Kennedy.

**Sniping from the gutter :** Sharkey, confronted by newsmen as he left the Mayor, complained that "Abe" (Stark) "has served seven and a half years as Council President. I think the Jewish people in this town might feel that they (Wagner and his aides) were trying to get rid of him and make it impossible for a Jew to become Mayor."

"You heard what he said," Buckley commented, as reporters expressed amazement at this remark.

The *New York Post* devoted an editorial to this exchange. "Many criticisms may be justly voiced against Mayor Wagner," the paper said in a leading article entitled "From the Lowest Depths," but "the blow levelled at him yesterday by emperor Sharkey of Brooklyn, with an approving nod from satrap Buckley of the Bronx, was unconscionable and vile. This is the language of the political gutter. If the Mayor is guilty of anything in this affair, it is of excessive tolerance for the amicable but uninspired Mr. Stark. The intimation that Mr. Wagner is a partner in a conspiracy of prejudice against Stark is as fantastic as it is contemptible . . . Messrs. Sharkey and Buckley really hit bottom this time."

**Good relations vital :** Discrimination—international this time—came up when officials of Kennedy's new Peace Corps went before the Senate Foreign Relations



STATE ATTORNEY LEFKOWITZ  
*Will he be mayor of New York?*

Committee. R. Sargent Shriver, Director of the Corps, told the Committee categorically that his men would undertake no projects in countries that discriminate against American Jews and other racial or religious groups. Shriver said that his organisation does not inquire into the race or religion of its applicants for staff jobs and does not intend to do so.

This was in direct contrast to the stand of the State Department which takes the view that the Jewish issue, based on the Arab-Israel dispute, must not interfere with good relations between the United States and the Arab world. Senator Fulbright, Committee Chairman, told Shriver that since the Peace Corps was an aid agency it might be better not to try to force America's political views on host countries if they were not ready to accept them. Shriver countered by saying that the Peace Corps felt it was carrying out the intentions of Congress which had passed resolutions decrying discrimination against American citizens abroad.

Religion reared its head a second time in the course of Shriver's appearance before the Foreign Relations Committee. The Senators questioned him closely on a decision to have the Corps work intimately with religious groups that are already involved in assistance projects. Shriver defended this point of view—protested by some Jewish and non-Jewish organisations—on the ground that the Corps had much to gain from the experience of private groups, including religious agencies, already active in aid work.

**No proselytising :** The Senators pressed

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home their questioning as to whether the procedure met with the constitutional requirements of separation of church and state, and Shriver stated that the Peace Corps could not participate in any project devoted even in part, to proselytising for any church.

Returning to the question of Arab lands, Shriver said that he had indications that some Arab States that did not discriminate against Jews would want Peace Corps help.

In the fight to counter discrimination against Negroes, two rabbis have been fined \$500 with an alternative of 60 days imprisonment. The rabbis—Martin Freedman, 34, of Paterson, New Jersey, and Israel Dresner, 32, of Springfield, New Jersey, were among ten white and Negro clergymen convicted of unlawful assembly for demanding service in a "white only" restaurant at the Tallahassee (Florida) airport a few days ago. The clergymen were part of a team of freedom riders sent into the State of Florida to test integration policies. Defence lawyers announced that the rabbis and the other ministers would appeal against the sentence, and they were all released on \$1,000 bail each.

**"Drunks in the room":** Dresner said he was appalled "at the total lack of human treatment in the city of Tallahassee (Florida's capital). We were finger-printed like common prisoners and then carted off to county prison which had 44 men and 24 beds. We all slept on the floor. Food was non-existent. Our hearing wasn't even public. The judge was wearing a T-shirt (sports shirt), and there were drunks in the same room."

Rabbi Dresner discussed his participation with Rabbi Freedman and said that the issue was "a religious one with which religious leaders are deeply concerned. Clergymen are willing to risk their careers, and even lives, if necessary, in the struggle to gain equal rights."

The congregation of which Rabbi Dresner is minister initiated a campaign to raise money to repay the bail laid out by the organisation responsible for arranging the freedom riders.

**Problems exacerbated:** In the meantime, while the rabbis were in prison awaiting a hearing, the local Tallahassee minister, Rabbi Abraham Granison, visited them, setting an example that none of the local non-Jewish clergymen followed. But a Bnai Brith group in the south, long opposed to northern Bnai Brith and other Jewish agency activity in such matters, came out with an attack on the American Jewish Congress for supporting the freedom rides. All in all it was a situation that posed considerable

problems for all southern Jews involved.

The action of the Reform rabbis in actively participating in the freedom rides gave point to an area of difference within Reform Judaism in the United States. For some time, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the overall Reform congregational body, has been throwing considerable weight behind all moves to defend civil liberties in the country, and two years ago it approved a plan to set up a \$100,000 Religious Action Centre in Washington.

Within recent months the issue has come under fire from individual Reform congregations which said that the presence of such a centre and its programme would violate the right of individual Reform congregations to think and act for themselves. But the whole idea received a further boost—quite apart from the impact of the action of the freedom riding rabbis—at the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (the Reform rabbinical body) which this week endorsed the Washington centre plan.

**Gulf between Jewries:** Rabbi Bernard J. Bamberger, the Conference president, called the efforts of individual congregations to curtail Reform's social action programme the application of gag rule that would "negate the spirit of Judaism and deprive the American community of an ethical influence it needs." From that,



MAYOR WAGNER  
*Up—and out?*

the Reform rabbis went on to praise their fellow freedom riders and the whole concept as dramatising the "gulf which exists between the promise and the performance of American democracy."

It is also dramatises the gulf between the mass of Jewry in the east and north, and the smaller section that lives in the separationist south.



# Ahab

like many kings he wished  
only to rule in peace. But famine,  
plague and war hunted him  
from the day he first took

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# TRAVEL

## HOW TO BEAT THE FOG

### TRAVEL AGENTS OFFER REDUCED FARE TRIPS TO ISRAEL

Travel agents, like the fashion trade, always think one or two seasons ahead. They may be sweltering in their offices now, but they have already worked out some warm weather tours for next winter. The trips to Israel look particularly interesting.

For 105 guineas, the Havas Travel Service of Manchester will provide you with a two-week holiday which includes accommodation at Herzlia's Accadia Hotel. The price includes air travel both ways by El Al jet-prop Britannia.

The season chosen for these holidays, and various similar ones organised by other travel agencies is what is known in the trade as the off-season, though this should certainly not put any would-be holiday-maker off.

**By sea or air:** November to February constitutes the off-season, and it is con-



NOT ALL JAFFAS AND SUN-BAKED BEACHES  
*Jerusalem has its own kind of night-life to offer with soft lights and sweet music*

sidered by many the best time of year to visit Israel, where winters are normally fairly mild (except for some parts of northern Galilee and Jerusalem).

If you have more time to spare or do not like flying, Isratours of London can fix you up with an all-inclusive sea trip and tour of Israel. For 175 guineas you travel by Zim ship from Marseilles to Haifa, spend 14 nights in Israel and return the same way. Duration of this tour—October 30 to November 25.

For the same price, you can join a Zionist Federation special Israel air tour lasting 15 days. Also organised by Isratours, this holiday features an outward flight by El Al jet, and includes one night at Elath and one at Tiberias. Departure date—November 2.

**7 days in Herzlia:** For December, Isratours has drawn up a schedule for an 18-day fully inclusive winter air tour. Passengers will leave London on December 21, by regular airline plane, arriving at Lydda in the late afternoon. This tour will cost 180 guineas.

Aviagents' (of London) Israel Travel Plan features three Israel tours, all of them at special low rates for the off-season. The first is a short tour—8 days—flying any day by any airline, and includes 7 nights at the Sharon Hotel in Herzlia. If this is what you have in mind, it will cost you £142.

Tour number two will give you 11 days in Israel for £11 more than the first tour

—i.e., £153. If you choose this one, you will also stay at the Sharon Hotel.

**Five Succot tours:** Aviagents' 15-day tour (as with the previous one you go to Israel by air) includes 14 nights at the Sharon Hotel. Price—£176. Whichever tour you book for, your airline ticket will be valid for 23 days, allowing you to stop off en route at no extra charge for fares.

In addition, this agency has also arranged five different special air tours of Israel for Succot (the Feast of Tabernacles), one of them a J.N.F. tour. Prices for these, all of which are from September 24 to October 8, range from £120 to £175.

A choice of sea or air travel is offered by Thomas Cook. For £168 you can have a 21-day holiday, going to and from Israel by Zim ship. There is an additional charge if sleeping car accommodation across France is required.

**Only a beginning:** There are two air tours—one costs £173 for 12 days, the second, £148 2s. for 15 days. This includes 14 nights at Tel Aviv's Gat Rimmon hotel. If you prefer the Dan, where you will have a room with bath, the second air tour will cost you £191 10s.

This is probably only a beginning. Not only does Israel want more tourists, but more and more people want to be tourists, especially in winter. As the weeks go by, there will no doubt be more attractive holiday suggestions from the travel agencies.

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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

*A Jewish Observer Panorama*

## ECONOMIC SIGNALS AT AMBER SOME BELT TIGHTENING WILL BE NEEDED

*from Yohanan Ramati*

### Jerusalem :

The Bank of Israel Report for 1960 contains so much information that the careless reader may be unable to see the wood for the trees. Yet the wood is there, and in imposing quantity, although it seems to need a great deal of sorting out.

There are certain obvious positive aspects. Foreign currency reserves for instance, have risen by the record amount of \$103 million (£36,800,000), reflecting the excess of foreign currency receipts over outlays achieved—despite a larger trade deficit—with the aid of reparations, personal restitution payments from Germany, and the much bigger volume of foreign investments.

Exports are up to another record total of \$210 million (£75 million), despite lower prices abroad. There has been a marked improvement in the structure of investment, with the share of industry and communications rising, while that of relatively unproductive residential housing declined.

**Industrial output up :** A state of relatively full employment has been achieved all over the country, and some categories of skilled labour are even beginning to be short. The gross national product, always a good indicator of economic progress, is once again larger. This time the

increase (at constant prices) totalled 8 per cent, somewhat less than last year, but even this is quite a satisfactory rate of growth.

The value of industrial output at fixed prices rose by 11.6 per cent, and over half the production increment was exported. At the same time, the profitability of industry improved, output per man-hour rising by 5 per cent and wage costs per unit of output declining by 3 per cent.

The profits of Israeli shipping companies were four times higher than in 1959, and the merchant fleet proved well able to weather the prolonged depression in international freight rates (now seemingly ended). Added value produced by shipping rose by 44 per cent.

**Booming stock market :** The situation of Israel's international airline, El Al, also improved, the load factor rising and costs per unit of output falling. Even the stock market was booming, for the first time in several years.

However, these achievements have in part been offset by events which are making economists less happy. While the call to export has been heeded, little progress has been made in the equally vital field of import substitution or, as it is called in economic terms, the "vertical expansion of production".

This has meant that the percentage of added value has not risen, and for every dollar's worth of exports the country has had to import raw materials to the value of 47 cents—the same as in 1959. Moreover, imports for consumption and investment also increased, and while one need not quarrel with the latter, it is difficult to approve of the former.

**Living it up :** The reason for this development, which pushed the value of commodity imports up to \$496 million (£177 million) and increased the trade deficit by \$35 million (£12½ million) despite the big expansion of exports, is complex and not altogether praiseworthy—1960 witnessed not only an expansion of the gross national product, but also a rapid rise in living standards. Increases in private and public consumption ate up the entire output increment and more than that.



FRENCH FASHIONS ON SHOW IN JERUSALEM  
*Can Israel afford this sort of standard?*

One of the causes was what appears to have been an over-generous monetary policy, which permitted credit to be expanded far too rapidly. This considerably improved the liquidity of producers and the trade alike, incidentally permitting the expansion of credit to consumers by those selling them goods.

The money supply increased from £726 million (£144½ million) at the end of 1959 to £880 million (£174,600,000) at the end of 1960—a rise of 21.3 per cent. The real national product expanded by only 8 per cent.

**Easy way out taken :** The Government was thus faced with the choice between allowing prices to rise steeply (to absorb the additional demand for goods and services created) or satisfying part of the demand by increasing imports. It chose the second path, and we are still a long way from having finished with the repercussions on the price level.

A tighter monetary policy is clearly indicated for 1961 and 1962, and the raising of the effective liquidity ratio for banking institutions last April may represent the first positive step in this direction.

Another less happy development in 1960 was the decision to pay a cost-of-living allowance increment in July, though the labour agreement in force did not warrant it.

**Heavy subsidies :** There is some evidence to support the view that this decision proved a turning point, not so much because of the additional money put into consumers' hands, but because it upset an atmosphere of near-stability laboriously created after two years of relatively unchanged prices. It is probably no coin-

ESHKOL AND UPPER VOLTA MINISTER YAMEOGO  
*Something to spare for friends*





cidence that the index has in recent months been rising fairly sharply.

In agriculture, the output of certain branches (particularly cattle and poultry) has reached a level at which expansion must reduce prices in the local market, while exports are made difficult (and from the national aspect unprofitable) by relatively high production costs.

At the same time, living standards are still somewhat lower in rural areas than in the towns, so that the Government feels it cannot permit farmers' earnings to drop very fast, even should the consumer benefit. The result is a heavy burden of subsidies. This does not apply to citrus and most kinds of crop farming or orchards.

**Elections do not help:** Altogether, it may be said that 1960 was not as good a year as it should perhaps have been. The forthcoming election will not make it easy to check the trend towards too high consumption, though the Government is now alive to the problem. The improvement in 1961 may thus not be sufficient to wipe out the effects referred to.

A serious effort will have to be made in 1961 to check the over-rapid progress towards better living. Otherwise, the trade deficit is likely to increase further, or at best remain at its present over-large size, a prospect viewed with dismay by economists and some politicians alike.

## SCHOOLS

### HILLEL HOUSE PRIZE DAY

#### PUPILS SHOW THEIR VERSATILITY

A complete knowledge of Hebrew as a spoken and written language, a thorough grounding in the traditional and cultural heritage of the Jewish people and a full secular education—these were the things that Jewish Day Schools must provide, said Dr. I. Fishman, Director of Education for the London Board of Jewish Education, at the Anson Hall, Willesden, London last Sunday.

The occasion was Hillel House School's annual display and prize-giving. The children, ranging in age from six to eleven, put on a varied "bill" for their audience. The new elocution class presented various items, there was a Hans Andersen scene by the ballet class, Bible readings in Hebrew and English, a scene from André Obey's *Noah*, and Hebrew and English folk songs.

The proceedings were compered by Miss B. Richman, the headmistress of the school, who was presented with a gift by

pupils who will be leaving in July. E. Chanan, chairman of Hillel House School's board of governors, presided.

**Tribute to Clapton:** Children from another Z.F. school have been making an impression far beyond these shores—in Israel, where pupils from Clapton Day School earned high praise from Israeli and Jewish Agency officials who spoke with them during their stay and attended a function at which they made recordings for Kol Israel and Kol Zion Lagola.

"They brought home to many the activities of the Zionist Federation in connection with day schools in a way that no reporting at Congress or at Action Committees, or written memoranda could have achieved," said S. J. Kreutner, of the Organisation Department of the Zionist Executive.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, July 1

**MAPAM OPEN FORUM.** 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. Symposium on "50 Years of the Kibbutz Movement". Speakers: Mrs. Y. Merhav, A. Yaari and P. Merhav. All welcome. 8.00 p.m.

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## ON ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR



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# STAMPS

## HALF OF TWENTY IS TEN

### THE RESOURCEFUL POSTMASTER OF HAIFA

from F. W. Pollack

#### Tel Aviv :

The scene was Haifa in 1908—April 11, 1908 to be exact. A luxury steamer of the Austrian Lloyd had arrived with several hundred tourists, who poured down the gangway into the narrow lanes of the small city.

After strolling through the colourful bazaar they bought, as all good tourists do, large quantities of picture postcards. Being good Austrian patriots as well, they sought out the Austrian post office, climbed the stairs to the tiny two-room premises in the port area—and asked for stamps.

Foreign post offices operated in all the main cities of the Ottoman Empire until the outbreak of the first World War, and the small Austrian post office in Haifa had been functioning for fifty-four years, since 1854.

**Turks not trusted :** Russia opened one there at the end of the century and France followed suit in 1906. Germany,



HAIFA'S AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE  
*One up on the Germans*

strangely enough, in spite of the very influential and numerous German colony in Haifa, confined her postal arrangements to the two cities of Jerusalem and Jaffa.

All this, of course, was side by side with a Turkish post office which entrusted with their mail because of its reputation.

To come back to our tourists—or rather, to our embarrassed Austrian postmaster. Haifa at that time was a town of fewer than 20,000 inhabitants, most of whom did not write letters, so his stock of stamps was small. Soon he had sold every 10-para stamp he had in his post office.

**Quick decision :** But he was a resourceful man, and the last thing he wanted was to send the Austrian tourists to his competitors, the French or the Russians, not to speak of the unreliable Turkish post office.

He made a quick decision. There was a stock of 20 para stamps available. He cut them into halves, in this way creating two 10 para stamps from one 20 para stamp.

The quick-thinking postmaster thus became the originator of a very interesting philatelic souvenir and some of the stamp-minded tourists bought as many of the bisected 20 para stamps as they could get, in addition to what they needed for their picture postcards, which also became collector's items later.

**Egyptian's idea :** Incidentally, a few years earlier, the Austrian postmaster's French colleague in Port Said had had the same idea in similar circumstances. When the French passenger-ship *Orus*

arrived in Port Said with hundreds of passengers from Réunion and Madagascar, he could not meet the sudden demand for 10 centimes stamps. There were a number of competing post offices in Egypt too, and he had to think quickly if he was not to lose his customers to his rivals.

His difficulty was greater than in Haifa, because he did not have many 20 centimes stamps either. But he found a way out. He cut 15 centimes stamps into halves and hastily prepared a rubber-stamp with the inscription "Affranchissement spécial faute de timbre à 10 ct.," quite a lot to get onto a small postage stamp.

It was in Egypt too that a scramble for stamps led to several deaths. In 1926, a special set of four stamps was issued to commemorate the official opening of the new harbour at Port Fuad. Of the 2,000 sets prepared only 50 were available at the small local post office, the remainder having been sold to the guests of the State who travelled to the opening in a special train laid on for them by the government.

**A worthwhile buy :** On the opening day, December 21, 1926, a crowd of 5,000 besieged the local post office in an effort to obtain the stamps, and in the ensuing struggles seven people were killed and many more received serious injuries.

For those who obtained the set the effort was worthwhile. Its face value was 53 piastres, but today the "Port Fuad" set is priced at nearly £100 in the catalogues.



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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

## EMBASSY OFFICER HOPEFUL OF PEACE

Boys from the Forest Gate company of the Jewish Lads Brigade added an impressive touch to the dinner organised by the Upton Park J.P.A. committee last week that had Moshe Ofer, First Secretary at the Israel Embassy, as guest speaker.

The Brigade (officer commanding, Capt. A. Elvy), provided stewards for the gathering, and the boys also served at table. S. Shenker presented a certificate for trees to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Cohen, the hosts.

Mr. Ofer was optimistic about the political outlook in the Middle East. There was every hope, he said, that peace would eventually be achieved, though this largely depended upon Israel's economic strength. The Israeli diplomat was followed by S. W. Gold, who made his usual stirring appeal that realised a sum of £830. This included a contribution by the Upton Park "Monday Nighters" of £400.

Chairman of the evening was V. Silver, and other speakers included M. Hockley, H. Alper and Mrs. R. Cowan.

annual general meeting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. Freeman, and there were financial reports from Louis Ellis relating to the Bazaar, and Dr. Freeman himself.

## EDGWARE AIMS FOR £30,000

Cyril Stein told a Mill Hill meeting last week that the district campaign comprising Edgware, Stanmore and Mill Hill must terminate with a minimum of £30,000. So far they had raised £19,000 towards this target. Last year's figure: £24,000.

The meeting, which had been arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Miller, heard an analysis of Israel's immediate needs from Harry Shine, deputising for Max Nurock, and there was an effective appeal by Rev. S. Amias. Another speaker was M. Lever.

## TOYMAKERS JOIN J.P.A.

One gratifying aspect of J.P.A. work is the readiness of people not in the industries where J.P.A. traditionally operate, to come forward and launch this work for Israel in new fields.

This recently happened among toy-makers, who were invited by Jack Kleeman to a meeting at the Trocadero in order to form their own committee. An executive was formed with B. Collings of Combex Ltd. as chairman and Mr. Kleeman as vice-chairman. The group was addressed by S. W. Gold and Ralph Joseph, and now proposes to enlarge the committee and undertake an immediate fund-raising effort.

## PROGRESS IN KENTON

The work of the new J.P.A. committee formed earlier this year for the Kenton and Harrow district has now borne fruit.

A drawing-room meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Harris last week ended with a contribution of £250 towards the local target of £1,000. The guest speaker was S. W. Gold, while chairman Stanley Davies presided. Other speakers were A. I. Shane and Mrs. Janus Cohen.

## 300 FOR 90

A park of 300 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest has been planted by the family of Mrs. Tirzah Tumarkin of Liverpool on the occasion of her 90th birthday.

Mrs. Tumarkin, a sprightly nonagenarian, was 26 when the first Zionist Congress took place, and she still enjoys reminiscing about those early days. Her son, I. A. Tumarkin, is of course an active member of the Mersyside J.P.A. Committee.

## A GARDEN FOR WELTSCH

Dr. Robert Weltsch, veteran Jewish journalist, has been honoured by the Theodor Herzl Society in the form of a garden of trees in the Janner Forest in Israel.

The Theodor Herzl Society is the Hampstead constituent of the Zionist Federation, and pays this tribute to Dr. Weltsch on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

## LEEDS ELECTION

Newly elected executive of the Leeds J.N.F. Fellowship is as follows: Chairman, Dr. M. Roll; joint vice-chairmen, Dr. H. Silman, Morris Dobkin, L.D.S.; treasurer, Dr. J. Freeman; joint secretaries, Gertrude Ellis, M.A., Esther Wineberg with Rose Masser as cultural chairman.

The election took place during the

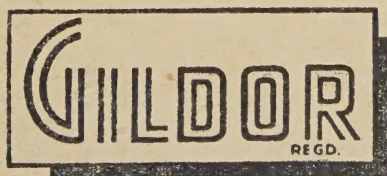
## MUSIC INTO TREES

The Hendon J.N.F. Commission gave their supporters an early opportunity of seeing "The Sound of Music", the American musical at the Palace Theatre.

Thanks to the very thorough coverage of the district by the ticket-selling sub-committee, of which Mrs. F. Selby was chairman, there was no difficulty in filling the house and producing a souvenir brochure that together contributed £1,000 towards the Jewish National Fund.

Hendon's chairman, I. J. Pomson, announces that this sum will be turned into trees as Hendon's participation in the Barmitzvah Forest.

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EITHER OR—  
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# JPA - JNF NEWS

## REPORT FROM AMERICA

### TREVOR CHINN INTERVIEWED

Can the younger generation of American Jews organise themselves into a framework of junior J.N.F. Commissions such as exist in Britain? This question was answered by Trevor Chinn, Younger Commissions president, on his return last week to this country from a fact-finding tour of America centred in Los Angeles and Chicago. He was full of hope for the fund-raising potential on behalf of Israel in these areas of the United States.

Having addressed youth gatherings there and discussed the role in this country of the Younger Commissions within the Jewish National Fund framework, he received a most encouraging reaction. "I was extremely impressed by the high standard of awareness revealed by many American Jews coming from the upper-income groups," he said. "They are eager to learn about conditions in Israel and how the Jewish State had stimulated organised activities in other countries, particularly Britain.

"The distance from Israel is a significant psychological factor that we in this country do not fully realise," Mr. Chinn went on. "There is not the same degree of personal involvement that we have here." J.N.F. leaders in America were now anxious to form Younger Commissions after the British pattern.



*Back from America: Trevor Chinn.*

Regarding leadership potential, Mr. Chinn thought there was every possibility that young people would take up positions of importance as they reached maturity. Already they were participating in senior activities.

The annual tour organised by the Younger Commissions to Israel had reached the ears of American youth and there was every likelihood that they would go in for a similar scheme.

"Perhaps," he concluded, "we shall soon be able to change our slogan from 'The youth of Britain work with the youth of Israel' to 'The youth of the world work with the youth of Israel'."

### CO-ORDINATION: AN OFFER

Trevor Chinn, chairman of the National Council of Younger J.N.F. Commissions, writes:

The Younger J.N.F. Commissions were sorry to learn of the decision of the Junior Combined Charities Association to disband. We feel that the continuation of co-operation between all young fund-raising committees in London is very important and that the compilation of a regular functions list is of the greatest assistance.

Our Southern Area Council has always issued a monthly functions guide for all Younger J.N.F. Commissions in London. We would be very willing to extend this functions list to include all the young fund-raising bodies in London who feel it is important to know the dates and venues of functions being run by their fellow-committees.

We do not think that a new organisation is necessary, but we would be quite prepared to circularise all committees who wish to be included in this service, and will list the functions of which we are notified. In order to cover postage, we ask for the same annual fee of two gns. as was paid to the J.C.C.A.

Would any Committee wishing to avail itself of this facility please let me know so that we can plan accordingly.

### ECHOES OF THE PAST MEET PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE

Korazin, an ancient town dating back to the time of the Second Temple, of which only the ruins of a synagogue remain and which was famous for its abundant wheat crop, is another new reclamation project now being tackled by the Jewish National Fund.

The revival of Korazin—1,200 dunams of basalt rock north of Lake Tiberias and adjacent to the Jordan River and the Syrian border—has been initiated with the construction of a seven-kilometre road connecting the region with the Tiberias-Rosh Pinah road. This will facilitate communications with Galilee as a whole.

Settlement follows reclamation, and at this moment a Nahal (training) unit is establishing a border village on this land. This is the follow-through of a scheme for regular co-operation between Nahal and the J.N.F. in coinciding settlement with reclamation on the border-lands. A second settlement is soon to be established on Mount Gilboa, and this is now being prepared for cultivation.

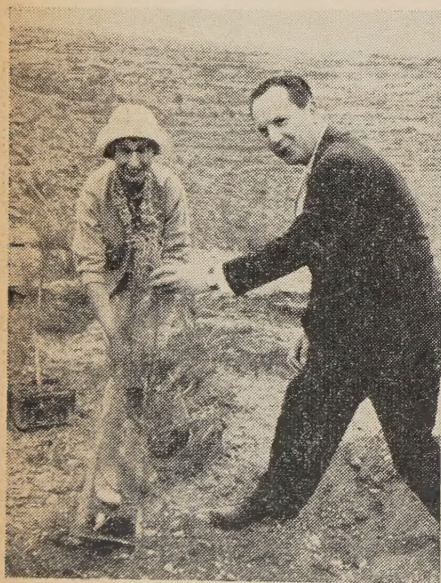
### WEST HAM ELECTIONS

A favourable report on the year's activities, culminating in £1,750 for the J.N.F., was conveyed by Charles Molen, West Ham chairman at this Commission's annual general meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Angel last week.

Mr. Molen congratulated his colleagues, and expressed the hope that even better results and more support would materialise during the coming year.

Officers elected at the meeting: Chairman, C. Molen; joint vice-chairmen, B. Green, S. S. Waldman; treasurer, S. Freedman; secretary, H. Angel; brochure chairman, J. Vickers; box chairman, J. Solomons.

Functions committee: Chairman, A. Weinberg; secretary, J. Wolff; J. Solomons, H. Cohen, H. Cooper, Mrs. H. Waldman with M. Leigh and J. Lewis, auditors.



*Beatrice Barwell, aided by former London J.N.F. director Harry Sabel, plants a tree in the Judean Hills.*



# J P A - J N F N E W S

## FIELD DAYS (3) FOR LEEDS BARGAIN HUNTERS

There must have been more than 5,000 bargain-hunters who patronised the Blue and White Bazaar in Leeds earlier this month to produce a total income approaching £30,000.

This record-breaking event owes its success to long planning and thorough organisation by a large committee actively led by G. I. Friedman (J.N.F. chairman), Mrs. Gertrude Rosenthal (Wizo chairman) and G. Stross. The president was John Ellis.

Each day had an official opener and was marked by the attendance of prominent local and national personalities. A specially attractive occasion was the second day, when the proceedings were given over to children, with all the formality of their elders including an official opener, a chairman and that inevitable platform personage, the voter of thanks.

Among the high-lights were the attendance in his official capacity of the Lord Mayor of Leeds, Ald. P. A. Woodward, J.P., at the opening of the Bazaar by Stanley H. Burton with Mrs. Miriam Sacher as guest speaker. On the third day there was a strong attraction in the presence of the entire Leeds Rugby League team, which turned up with their captain and some of their trophies. Champion scorer in this team is of course the popular Leeds Jewish figure, Wilf Rosenberg.

The Bazaar programme was a most interesting publication, full of pictures and articles about Israel and containing also a poem by Jon Silkin. This was the responsibility of an editorial board under the chairmanship of Bernard Gillinson. By the way, the holder of brochure No. 779 will, if he communicates with the Bazaar Committee, hear something to his advantage.



*Bazaar scene one: Cllr. B. Lyons, J.P., presents Golden Book certificate to Leeds Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.*

### FINCHLEY

At a Committee meeting in Finchley last week an analysis was made of the three canvassing weeks recently instituted. It was found that throughout the drive, and particularly during the third week when the majority of regular donors had already contributed, canvassing had resulted in a large number of new subscribers.

### PALMERS GREEN

J.P.A. total for the Palmers Green district now stands at £1,250, with canvassing in progress. The second meeting in this district had Zionist Federation chairman Jacob Halevy as guest speaker with S. W. Gold to support him. It took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Beharier, with H. Epstein in the Chair.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**E. LONDON:** Highams Park & Chingford Hebrew Classes, Marlborough Road, E.4, £3.7.3. Miss Jarcover, 31 St. Marks Street, E.1, £2.16.0. Mr. V. Weiner, 10 Wellington Road, E.10, £2.2.0.

**N. LONDON:** Mr. L. Schama, 40 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £3.4.0. Mrs. Lauer, 93 Cranwich Road, N.16, £2.19.0. Messrs. Shenkin, 142/146 Fore Street, N.18, £2.13.2. Mr. R. Fagelston, 46 Hardwicke Road, N.13, £2.10.0. Mrs. Drage, 89 Stamford Hill, N.16, £2.8.0. Mr. J. Less, 100 Fairholt Road, N.16, £2.2.0. Mr. W. Lukom, 23 Carlton Terrace, Palmers Green, N.18, £2.1.0. Mrs. Moss, 9 Parkhurst Road, N.17, £2.0.0.

**S.E. LONDON:** Mr. H. A. Cohen, 128 Well Hall Road, S.E.9, £2.2.0.

**S.W. LONDON:** Mr. M. Phillips, 8 Vincent House, Regency Street, S.W.1, £3.2.0. Mr. J. Hirsch, 65 Millbank, Vauxhall, S.W.1, £2.14.0. Mr. K. Lawton, 30 Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Mrs. Sacher, Flat 24, 37 Grosvenor Square, W.1, £6.14.6. Mr. Samuel Horngrad, Flat 7, 70 Duke Street, W.1, £2.10.0. International Forwarding Agency, 13/15 Rathbone Street, W.1, £2.0.6.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mrs. Treital, 88 Lynton Avenue, N.W.9, £7.8.10. Mr. Sheldon, 14 Clifford Way, N.W.10, £5.7.3. Mr. Tobias, 90 Ellesmere Road, N.W.10, £4.16.9. Mrs. Spitzer, 5 Bermans Way, N.W.10, £3.0.0. Mr. Daniel Stanton, 86 Giron Avenue, N.W.9, £2.12.0. Mr. Charles E. Gaventa, 12a Sheavehill Parade, N.W.9, £2.11.3. Mr. A. Cohen, 70 The Drive, N.W.11, £2.10.0. Mr. Wells, 202 Dudden Hill Lane, N.W.10, £2.8.6. Mr. M. Howard, 1 Woodland Close, N.W.9, £2.7.6. Mr. M. Jacobs, 99 Slough Lane, N.W.9, £2.2.7. Mr. A. Bramson, 41 Helena Road, N.W.10, £2.0.0. Mr. E. Dorsey, 86 Park Avenue North, N.W.10, £2.0.0. Mr. Landsberger, 83 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. Leifer, 70 Golders Manor Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Bogush, 27 Western Avenue, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. R. Mandelbaum, 29 Chelmsford Square, N.W.10, £2.0.0.

**EDGEWARE:** Mr. and Mrs. Rotholz, 48 Northholme Gardens, £4.5.0. Mr. N. Walters, 117 Vancouver Road, £2.4.0.

**HARROW & KENTON:** Dr. M. Sobell, 107 Dorchester Way, £3.17.9. Mrs. Lieb, 24 Malvern Avenue, £2.7.0. Mrs. L. Bryant, 61 Lindsay Drive, £2.0.0.

**ILFORD:** Mrs. Conway, 46 Stonehall Avenue, £3.2.0. Mr. M. Maxwell, 87 Collingwood Gardens, £3.0.0. Mr. L. Bagel, 9 Royston Gardens, Eastern Avenue, £2.17.3. Mr. J. D. Yanover, 78 Beattysville Gardens, £2.5.0. Mr. S. Harris, 46 Otley Drive, £2.1.0. Mrs. N. Shapiro, 23 Parham Drive, £2.0.0.

**ROMFORD:** Mrs. H. Harris, 22 Repton Gardens, Gidea Park, £6.0.0. Mr. P. Brendler, 27 Balgore Lane, Gidea Park, £3.13.0. Mr. S. Hyman, 64 Grantham Gardens, Chadwell Heath, £2.10.0. Mr. Samuel Patchick, 17 Windermere Avenue, Elm Park, £2.2.0. Dr. D. Cowan, Maylands, 229 Hornchurch Road, £2.2.0. Mr. A. Mintz, 24 Fairholme Avenue, Gidea Park, £2.0.0.

**BRISTOL:** Mrs. Tonkey, 34 Butterfield Close, £3.12.5. Misses K. and E. Blohm, 5 Theresa Avenue, £3.0.0. Mrs. Meyer, 8 Brent Road, £3.0.0. Mrs. Wineberg, 209 Hilton Avenue, £2.10.0. Mrs. Winberg, 81 Sandling Avenue, £2.9.0. Dr. G. I. Culank, 113 Nags Head Hill, £2.9.6. Mrs. Ring, 77 Beverley Road, £2.4.6.

**CAMBRIDGE:** Mrs. G. Meisel, 6 Hauxton Road, Trumpington, £3.0.0.

**COVENTRY:** Mr. A. Black, 30 The Chessill, £4.4.6. Mr. H. Phillips, 11 Belvedere Road, £3.13.0. Mr. C. Jacobs, 19 Botoner Road, £3.10.0. Mr. H. Levene, 44 Spencer Avenue, £3.0.0. Mrs. H. Sylvester, 101 Bagintin Road, £2.2.0. Mr. I. Avner, Ellerlie, Beaconsfield Road, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Brown, 117 Radford Road, £2.0.0. Mr. L. Brown, 10 Bagintin Road, £2.0.0.

**GLASGOW:** Mr. H. J. Dallman, 22 Thomson Drive, Bearsden, £3.3.0. Dr. V. Smith, 34 Springkell Avenue, S.1, £2.12.0. Mr. E. Woolfson, J.P., 399 Albert Drive, S.1, £2.12.0. Mrs. J. Mellick, 217 Titwood Road, S.1, £2.6.6.

**PAIGNTON AND TORQUAY:** Mr. and Mrs. Brokus, 18 Portland Road, Babbacombe, £5.15.0. Mr. and Mrs. Kosky, Torbay Park, Mans., £2.0.0.

**PLYMOUTH:** Mrs. M. Richman, 8 Michael Road, £5.11.0. Mrs. Simmons, 15 Hill Park Crescent, £3.3.0. Miss B. Degotts, 18 St. Lawrence Road, £2.6.0. Mrs. R. Roseman, Evelyn Place, £2.0.0.

**SOUTHPORT:** Mrs. Gee, 128 Sussex Road, £4.15.5. Mrs. L. Isenberg, 1 Windsor Road, £4.6.6. Mrs. Joseph, 105 Sussex Road, £3.16.3. Mr. Making, 28 Alexandra Avenue, £2.12.0.

**WEST HARTLEPOOL:** Mr. I. Bloom, 73 Hulton Avenue, £5.0.0. Mr. M. Bloom, Parkmead, Elwick Road, £4.0.0. Mr. I. Rosen, Bulholm, Park Road, £3.12.6. Mr. A. N. Levinson, Hurworth House, Elwick Road, £2.2.0. Mr. S. I. Levinson, 15 The Oval, £2.2.0.

**WOLVERHAMPTON:** Mrs. Zock, 21 Claremont Road, £2.2.0. Mrs. Simmons, 63 Mayfield Road, Worcester, £2.2.0.



*Bazaar scene two: platform on the third day. John Ellis speaking.*



# TRIAL

## "THE MAN WHO NEVER KNEW"

### SERVATIUS PUTS UP STRONG DEFENCE

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

The threadbare excuse put forward by so many Germans—"I knew nothing about what was going on"—has now become part of Eichmann's defence. As he entered the third day of his evidence last Friday, the tactics decided on by his defence counsel, Dr. Robert Servatius, and himself became increasingly clear.

Eichmann had been a bureaucrat, an efficient and diligent one, but a bureaucrat nonetheless, and one who had always acted only on orders from his superiors. He had never used his limited powers of action, he said, and, as for powers of decision, he had never had any.

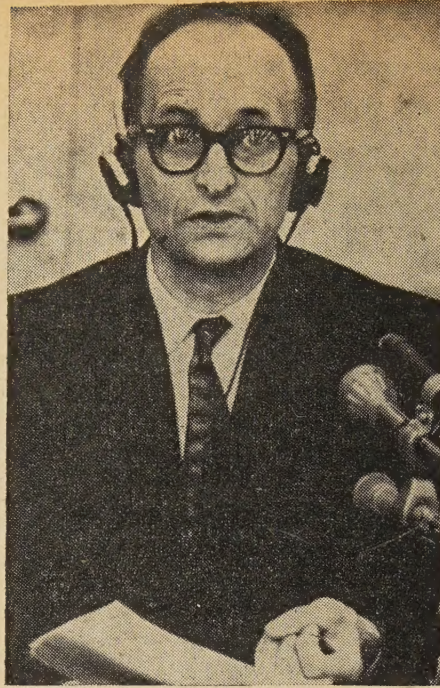
His job was simply to arrange the transport for Jews and others destined for deportation. For instance, when he had drawn up the schedules for the trains taking 50,000 Jews from Bohemia and Moravia to Riga and Minsk, he had had no idea that they were destined for extermination, and nor had his department.

**20,000 Jews saved :** When he had finally discovered, after a trip to the death camps of the east, that wholesale liquidation of Jews was taking place, he had actually been responsible for saving the lives of 20,000 Jews who were to have been sent there. Through his instrumentality, they were sent instead to the Lodz ghetto. This, however, was the only time that he had had a chance to choose where to send deported Jews.

Nor was this the only occasion when Eichmann, according to his testimony, had made concrete efforts to help Jews. He had been the author of a plan to set up a Jewish state in Madagascar, the island in the Indian Ocean, off the south-east coast of Africa.

"I always wanted the Jews to have some soil under their feet", was the way he phrased it, as he went into details of how he had consulted the "relevant authorities" about every aspect of Madagascar before drawing up a comprehensive plan which was not "too Utopian". The legal aspects of it were not his business, however, nor was it his fault that the plan came to naught.

**Masses of documents :** Under the questioning of Servatius, who has now



IN THE DOCK  
"Who, me? You must be mistaken"

shown that he is far from being the somewhat slow-witted, bumbling lawyer some observers took him for at the beginning of the trial, the details of the picture of himself that Eichmann wants to create are being filled in.

As the days go by, Servatius has been questioning Eichmann about masses of documents—letters, memoranda, notes, administrative instructions, regulations—all designed to prove that the man in the glass cage had nothing to do with the *Einsatzgruppen* (the special liquidation squads), the mass denationalisation of Jews, the confiscation of their property, the use of their own money to finance their death journeys to the east, the preparation of the Final Solution and its implementation after the Wannsee conference of January, 1942.

Eichmann has twisted the long arm of coincidence almost to breaking point. Where he was mentioned in letters, the use of his name was a mistake, or he had drawn up the draft of the letter on instructions from a superior and had signed it on instructions, or else another department was really meant when his own—Amt IVB4—was mentioned.

**"I had to toe the line" :** As for the Final Solution, "I could feel that this was no fault of mine. For the decisions of the Wannsee conference were taken by the highest echelons, by the Popes of the State. As for me, I had only to obey. I have always regarded this as a justification of my actions afterwards."

Continuing his evidence about the Wannsee conference, Eichmann last

Monday compared himself with Pontius Pilate, saying that he had had the feeling that guilt did not rest with him. "I had to toe the line, willy nilly. This thought followed me during the course of years, and this is how there is justification for what I did."

More than once, presiding judge Moshe Landau has reprimanded Eichmann for the complexity of his sentence construction, his didactic manner and his off the point replies. Eichmann has listened respectfully, standing to attention and replying "Jawohl" to the judge's instructions, and then continued in the same way as before.

Originally, it had been thought that Eichmann's testimony in his own defence would be concluded this week. It is, however, almost certain now that it will continue for another week. Many people here are impatient to see how prosecuting counsel, Attorney General Gideon Hausner, will set about attempting to demolish the structure of the defence so painstakingly and skilfully built by Servatius around his client.

# POLL

## PROTEST FROM UNIVERSITY DISPUTE OVER FACTS

**To the Editor, Jewish Observer: Results in your June 23 issue of our poll completely fabricated. Undersigned research directors not source of this material. Not all questionnaires even yet returned. No compilation whatsoever started by us. We have not released any materials and will not release any results before elections. Deplore misuse of confidential research material by unauthorised and unqualified source. Dr. Moshe Czudnowski, Dr. Emanuel Gutmann—Hebrew University.**

*from our special correspondent  
in Jerusalem*

The results were not fabricated. They were based, as my report made clear, on 2,000 replies received by last week. It was not suggested that either of the research directors concerned was the source of the material.

There was no misuse of confidential research material. The content of the questionnaire and the replies received came to the attention of your correspondent through perfectly legitimate means. He stands by his facts which would be borne out by publication of the replies at present in the hands of the University's Political Science faculty.